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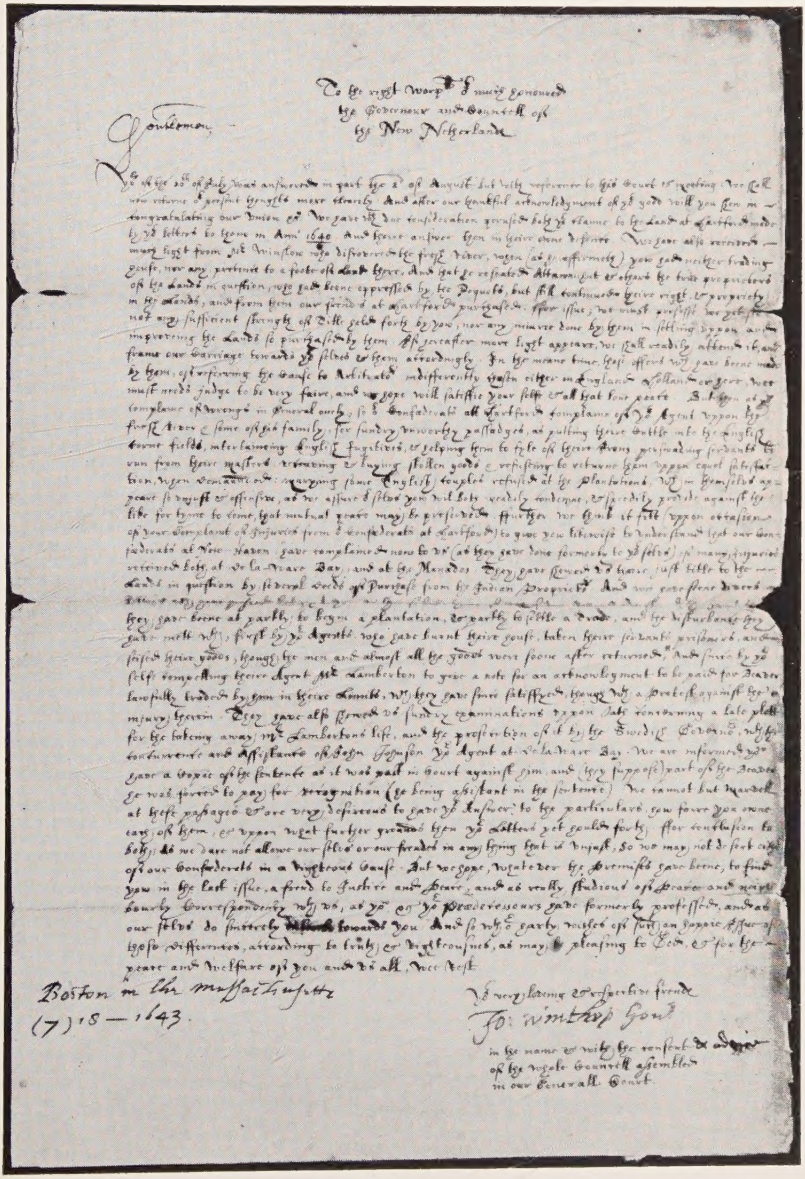

To the right Worp^ll & much honoured
the Governour and Counsell of
the New Netherlands

Gentlemen,

Yo the 25th of July was answered in part the 2^d of August but with reference to the Court to be held now at Hartford, & therefore we returned such things as were then needfull, & after our thankfull acknowledgment of your good will for us in our congratulating our safe arrivall &c We gave you such due satisfaction concerning the claime to the land at Hartford & under by yo Letters to them in Anno 1640 And likewise answer from us was given before. Now have also received many light from Mr Winslow who discovered the first Rise, reason (as is supposed) why you have neither trading house, nor any pertinent to a place of such there. And that ye estate & Attainment of what he then conceived of the land in question, was yet being oppressed by the Pequots, but still continued in your right & properity in the hands, and from them our friends & Allies purchased. Upon which we must confesse we yet have not any sufficient strength of Skill gotten forth by you, nor any manner done by them in setting upon and improving the land so purchased by them. Hereafter more light appeare, we shall readily attende it, and frame our carriage towards yo selves & them accordingly. In the meane time, what offered will have been made by them, of performing the cause to Arbitrate indifferently (both either in England or Holland) we have not doubt but you must needs judge to be very faire, and we hope will satisfie your selfe & all that have power. But when as yo complaint of wrongs in generall only, as ye Confederats all Hartford complaine of yo Agent upon the first Rise & some of his family, for sundry unworthy passages as pulling down their Bottle into the English Corne fields, mis-claiming English Inclosures, & seizing from them to their great damage pretended to run from their masters, receiving & buying stollen goods & refusing to returne them upon court satisfaction given, concerning some English servants refused at the plantations, All in themselves of no great importance, as we suppose & stand ready to receive, & speedily provide against the like for time to come, that mutuall peace may be preserved & strengthened. We think it fell upon occasions of your complaint of injuries from ye Confederats at Hartford, to give you likewise to understand that our Confederats at New Haven gave complaint & name to us (as they saw done formerly to yo selves) of many injuries received both at de la Ware Bay, and at the Manadas. They gave forth & have just title to the land in question by several deeds yo Purchase from the Indian Proprietr. And when your selves bought & planted by the Bay, they gave notice to the Agent at de la Ware Bay. We are informed yo they gave leave at parting to begin a plantation, & parting to settle a Trade, and the disturbance they gave both with first by yo Agents who gave burnt their house, taken their servants prisoners, and seized their goods, shuing the men and almost all the goods were soone after returned. And since by yo selfe compelling their Agent Mr Lamberton to give a note for an acknowledgment to be paid for Beaver lawfully traded by him in their limits, wch they gave since satisfied, shuing wth a protest against the injury, they gave also stirred up sundry examinations upon oath concerning a late plot for the taking away Mr Lambertons life, and the preservation of it by the Swedish Governr, wch he confesseth and acknowledgeth. Yo Agent at de la Ware Bay. We are informed yo gave a copie of the sentence as it was past in Court against him and they suppose part of the Beaver so was forced to pay for wrongfull detention (he being assistant in the sentence) We cannot but wonder at these passages & are very desirous to give yo Answer to the particulars, you have you owne copy of them, & upon your further greevance from yo Letters not guilded for by, after conclusion to both, so we dare not allowe our selves or our friends in any thing that is unjust, so we may not desert any of our Confederats in a righteous Cause. But we hope, whatever the mistake gave breake, to finde you in the last issue, a friend to Justice and Peace, and as really studious of peace and neighbourly Correspondency with us, as yo predecessours gave formerly profession, and as our selves do sincerely desire towards you. And so wth yo early wishes of such an happie issue of those differences, according to truth & righteousnes, as may be pleasing to God, & for the peace and welfare of you and us all, rest

Boston in the Massachusetts
(7)^ber 18 — 1643.

Yo very loving & assured friends
Jo: Winthrop Gou^r
in the name & with the consent & desire
of the whole Generall assembled
in our Generall Court

GOVERNOR JOHN WINTHROP LETTER

Documentary records of Connecticut prior to 1650 are excessively rare. Any letter written in the early period is valuable, but the recent purchase of a letter written by Governor Winthrop in 1643 is of particular importance. It deals with the dispute with the Dutch over lands in what is now Hartford and has never before been published. It is the basis for claims adjudicated in 1654 which settled the dispute and eliminated the Dutch from this region forever.

Dutch claims to Connecticut were based on discoveries and explorations by Adriaen Block in 1614. In the *Onrust* he discovered "De Versche Rivier" (Connecticut River) and explored it as far as Enfield Falls. The Dutch West India Company was chartered in 1621 and trade was commenced with the Indians. June 8, 1633 the Dutch purchased "Suckajoock" (Suckiage or Hartford) for "1 piece of duffel 27 ells long, 6 axes, 6 kettles, 18 knives, one sword blade, 1 pr. of shears, some toys, and a musket," and a fort was erected and garrisoned and called "Huys de Hoop" (House of Hope). The tract of land so purchased was only a league down stream and one third of a league wide. It is now identified as Dutch Point, south of where the Little or Park River enters the Connecticut. According to Dutch documents presented in 1653, "This land Conittekock was purchased from the Pequatsos as conquerors with the free will and consent of the Sequeen. . . ."

English claims to Connecticut were based on discoveries by Giovanni Cabato (John Cabot) in 1497. At the time of Block's exploration, John Smith was surveying the coast between Penobscot Bay and Cape Cod.

In 1627 Edward Winslow, among others, assumed the debts of the Plymouth Colony and in turn received the trading privileges. As a consequence he was active in exploring and setting up trading posts in Maine, on Cape Ann and on Buzzard's Bay. The Dutch invited the English to trade with them and finally, in 1631, several Indian sachems banished by the Pequots called and made friendly overtures. Finally, in the late summer or fall of 1631, Winslow sailed up the river looking for a site for a trading post. A profitable trade developed and in 1633, the year the Dutch erected the House of Hope, the English became actively interested in setting up posts on the River. Considerable documentary evidence exists covering this period and a full scale dispute over rights to the lands was brewing between the two powers.

Lieut. William Holmes was appointed leader of an expedition which set sail from Plymouth in October 1633. In the hold of his ship was stored the frame of a small house with "boards to cover and finish it." With the ship's company were several Indian Sachems, including "Altarbaenhoot," deposed Sachem of the region, from whom the Plymouth leaders had acquired the lands that they were to occupy. Although the original deed is lost, it is believed the amount paid was no larger than that paid by the Dutch, but included lands within Wethersfield on the south, Windsor on the north and six miles into the wilderness on the west.

The ship was stopped by the Dutch, but so determined was Holmes' stand that, in the absence of instructions, the Dutch allowed the English to proceed to a point just below the mouth of the Tunxis River where they quickly set up their small house and unloaded their provisions. A small band

was left to occupy, trade and prepare defenses against the Dutch and the Pequots who were the natural enemies of the reinstated sachems.

The Dutch sent several documents which were ignored by the English and both sides settled down to wait for superior instructions. Finally, in 1634, a force of about 70 men was sent from Manhattan to drive the English out, but seeing that "it would cost blood" the Dutch withdrew without an attack.

Through rapid growth of the English settlement it soon became apparent that a solution to the problem required more forces than the Connecticut Colony could muster and the Pequot War drew attention to the need for common defense, so the United Colonies of New England was formulated on May 19, 1643. It consisted of representatives from Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Haven colonies. The primary function of the confederation was defense, Indian problems and spreading the Gospel. The union lasted until 1678 and has been cited as the model for civil and religious liberty which has been so much a part of our democracy. John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts, was first President of the Confederation. The Dutch, hearing of the Confederation, took occasion to list their grievances. The letter is in reply addressed to Governor Kieft of the New Netherlands.

The matter was finally settled in 1653 when war broke out between the Dutch and the English. Capt. John Underhill, with a doubtful warrant, seized the fort. Nine months later the General Court of Connecticut sequestered the Dutch property and with the treaty of April 9, 1654 which stipulated that each side should hold what it possessed on that date, the title to land at Hartford was lost to the Dutch forever.

To the right worshipful & much honored
The Governour and Counsell of
The New Netherlands

Gentlemen,

Y[ou]rs of the 20th of July was answered in part the 2d of August, but with reference to this Court & meeting; we shall now returne o[u]r present thoughts more clearly: And after owr thankful acknowledgment of yo[u]r good will you show in congratulating our Union &c we have with our consideration perused both yo[u]r claims to the Land at Hartford made by your letters to them in Anno. 1640 and their answer then in their own defense. We have also received much light from Mr. Winslow who discovered the fresh river, when (as he affirmeth) you had neither trading house nor any pretense to a foot of Land there. And that he reseated Attawanhut & others the true proprietors of the Lands in question, who had been oppressed by the Pequots, but still continued their right & propriety in the Lands, and from them our frends at Hartford purchased. For issue; we must profess we have yet not any sufficient strength of Title held forth by you, nor any injurie done by them in settling uppon and improving the Lands so purchased by them. If hereafter more light appears, we shall readily attend it, and frame our Carriage towards your selves & them accordingly. In the mean time, those offers which have been made by them, of referring the Cause to Arbitrators indifferently chosen either in England Holland or here, wee must needs judge to be very faire, and we hope will satisfie your selfe & all that love peace. But then at your complaint of wrongs in general onely, so o[u]r Confederats att Hartford complaine of yo[u]r Agent uppon the fresh river & some of his family, for sundry unworthy passadges, as putting their cattle into the English towne fields, intertaineing English fugitives; & helping them to fyle off their Irons: persuading servants to run from their masters; retreaving & buying stollen goods & refusing to returne them uppon equal satisfaction, when demaunded:

marrying some English couples refused at the plantations, which in themselves appeare so unjust & offensive as we assert o[u]r selvs you will both readily condemne, & speedily provide against the like for tyme to come, that mutual peace may be preserved. Further we think it fitt (uppon occasion of your complaint of injuries from o[u]r Confederats at Hartford) to give you likewise to understand that our Confederates at New-Haven have complained now to us (as they have done formerly to yo[u]r selvs) of many injuries received both at Delaware Bay, and at the Manados. They have showed us their just title to the lands in question by several deeds of purchase from the Indian proprietors. And wee have sent divers letters which have passed between you and themselves there. We understand they have been at partly to begin a plantation, & partly to settle a Trade, and the disturbance they have met with, first by your Agents, who have burnt their house, taken their servants prisoners, and seized their goods, though the men and almost all the goods were soon after returned; And since by your self compelling their Agent Mr. Lamberton to give a note for an acknowlegment to be paid for Beaver lawfully traded by him in their limits, which they have since satisfyed, though with a protest against the injury therein. They have also showed us sundry examinations uppon Oath concerning a late plott for the taking away Mr. Lamberton's life, and the preservation of it by the Swedish Governor, with the concurrence and Assistance of John Johnson your Agent at De-la-ware Bay. We are informed you have a copie of the sentence as it was past in Court against him, and (they suppose) part of the Beaver he was forced to pay for recognition (he being assistant in the sentence). We cannot but marvel at these passages & are very desirous to have your answer to the particulars how farre you owne each of them, & uppon what further ground then your Letters yet hould forth. For conclusion to both: as we dare not allowe our selves or our friends in any thing that is unjust; so we may not desert either of our Confederates in a righteous cause. But we hope, whatever the premises have been, to find you in the last issue a frend to justice and peace, and as really studious of peace and neighbourly Correspondence with us, as you and your predecessours have formerly professed, and as our selves do sincerely intend toward you. And so with our harty wishes of such an happie issue of those differences, according to truth & righteousness, as may be pleasing to God & for the peace and welfare of you and us all, we rest

Your very loving & respective frende

JO: WINTHROP GOVr

in the name & with the consent & advice
of the whole Counsell assembled
in our generall Court.

Boston in the Massachusetts
(7) 18 - 1643

A GROUP OF VALUABLE PAMPHLETS

From time to time mention has been made of discoveries unearthed by our cataloguing project which was made possible by two grants from the Hartford Foundation for Public Giving. This, however, does not tell the whole story. Unpacking of long stored materials has brought forth another flood of materials which will require many years to process.

For example, we have just determined that series "A" and "B" of our bound pamphlets, were not seen by Charles Evans when compiling his *American Bibliography*. These total 272 volumes and contain perhaps 3,000 titles. To ascertain what value may be buried among these volumes, we selected political pamphlets published in 1774, perhaps the most significant year in our history. We found that we had twenty such titles not credited to us by Evans. It is to be granted that Evans did his work more than fifty years ago. In most libraries additions since have been made and the figures are no

longer accurate. However, they do indicate the wealth of materials hitherto inaccessible and support our claim as an important research center.

The twenty titles are listed below with Evans locations. It is of interest to note that the John Carter Brown Library had only 12 of them, Library of Congress 11, Boston Atheneum 8, Library Company of Philadelphia and New York Public 7, British Museum 5, Historical Society of Pennsylvania 4, American Antiquarian Society 3, Boston Public, Massachusetts Historical Society and Harvard College 2, New York Historical and Maryland Historical Societies 1 each.

This library has always been justly proud of its unrivalled collection of Connecticut materials. There are still nearly a thousand boxes of books in the building untouched and already more than a two year accumulation waiting to be catalogued. Approximately 400 boxes are still at the old building which will be moved this fall. When unpacking and cataloguing are finally completed, the true importance of our collection will be readily apparent.

[BOUCHER, JONATHAN]
A Letter From a Virginian, to the Members of the Congress to be held at Philadelphia, on The first of September, 1774. [*New York*] *Printed in the Year 1774.* pp. (2) 29. JCB, LOC.

[HAMILTON, ALEXANDER]
A Full Vindication of the Measures of the Congress, From the Calumnies of their Enemies; In answer to A Letter, Under the Signature of A. W. Farmer. Whereby His Sophistry is exposed, his Cavils confuted, his Artifices detected, and his Wit ridiculed; In a General Address To the Inhabitants of America, and A Particular Address To the Farmers of the Province of New-York. [Two Lines of quotations] *New-York: Printed by James Rivington. 1774.* pp. 35. n.c.l.

JINGLE, BOB, pseudonym
The Association, &c. of the Delegates of the Colonies, at the Grand Congress, Held at Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1774. Versified, and adapted to Music, Calculated for Grave and Gay Dispositions; with a short Introduction. By Bob Jingle, Esq; Poet Laureate to the Congress. [Two lines from Cotton's Virg. Trav.] [*New-York*] *Printed [by James Rivington] in the Year M,DDC,LXXIV.* pp. 22. BA. JCB. LCP. LOC. MHS.

[LEE, CHARLES]
Strictures on a Pamphlet, entitled a "Friendly Address to all Reasonable Americans, on the Subject of our Political Confusions." Addressed to the People of America. [One line from] Shakespear. *Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by William and Thomas Bradford, at the London Coffee-House. M.DCC.LXXIV.* pp. 15. JCB. LCP. LOC.

[LIVINGSTON, PHILIP]
The Other Side of the Question: or, A Defence of the Liberties of North-America, in Answer to a Late Friendly Address to All Reasonable Americans, on the Subject of our Political Confusions. By a Citizen. *New-York: Printed by James Rivington, fronting Hanover-Square. M,DCC,LXXIV.* pp. 29 (1) BM. JCB. LCP. LOC. NYPL.

[LYTTELTON, THOMAS]
A Letter from Thomas Lord Lyttelton, to William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, on the Quebec Bill. New-York: Re-printed by James Rivington. M,DCC,LXXIV. pp. 20. BA. JCB. LOC. NYPL.

THE POOR MAN'S Advice to his Poor Neighbours: A Ballad, To the Tune of Chevy-Chase. *New-York: Printed [by James Rivington] in the Year M,DCC,-LXXIV.* pp. 19. BA. HC. LCP. LOC.

[PRESCOTT, BENJAMIN]
A Free and Calm Consideration of the Unhappy Misunderstandings and Debates which have of late Years arisen, and yet subsist, between the Parliament of Great-Britain, and these American Colonies. Contained in Eight Letters, Six whereof, Directed to a Gentleman of Distinction in England, The other Two, directed to a Friend. Written by One, who was born in the Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, before King William III. and Queen Mary II. of blessed and glorious Memory, ascended the Throne of England, Scotland, France and Ireland. [Five lines of scripture texts] *Salem: Printed by S. and E. Hall, 1774.* pp. 52. AAS. BA. JCB.

[PRIESTLEY, JOSEPH]
An Address to Protestant Dissenters of all Denominations, on the Approaching Election of Members of Parliament, with Respect to the State of Public Liberty in General, and of American Affairs in Particular. *London, Printed A.D. 1774. Boston, New-England: Re-Printed by Thomas and John Fleet, and to be Sold at the Heart and Crown, in Cornhill, 1774.* pp. 16. AAS. BPL. MHS. NYHS. NYPL.

[PRIESTLEY, JOSEPH]
An Address to Protestant Dissenters of all Denominations, on the Approaching Election of Members of Parliament, With Respect to the State of Public Liberty in General, and of American Affairs in Particular. *London, Printed. Philadelphia, Re-Printed: And Sold by James Humphreys, Junr. In Front-Street.* MDCCLXXIV. pp. 24. HSP. JCB. LOC.

QUINCY, JOSIAH, JUN'R
Observations on the Act of Parliament commonly called the Boston Port-Bill; with Thoughts on Civil Society and Standing Armies. [Fourteen lines of quotations] *Boston: N.E. Printed for and sold by Edes and Gill, in Queen-Street. 1774.* pp. 82. BA. BM. BPL. JCB. NYPL.

[ROBINSON, MATTHEW]
Considerations on the Measures carrying on with respect to the British Colonies in North-America. [Six lines from] Phillippe de Commines, Ch. 108. *London: Printed. Boston: Re Printed and Sold by Edes and Gill, in Queen-Street, M,DCC,LXXIV.* pp. 64. HC.

[ROBINSON, MATTHEW]
Considerations on the Measures carrying on with respect to the British Colonies in North America. [Six lines from] Philippe de Commines, Ch. 108. *London: Printed, and New-York: Re-Printed, By John Holt, in Dock-Street, near the Coffee-House. 1774.* pp. 73. AAS. NYPL.

[SEABURY, SAMUEL]
The Congress Canvassed: or, An Examination into the Conduct of the Delegates, at their Grand Convention, Held in Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1774. Addressed, To the Merchants of New-York. By A. W. Farmer. Author of Free Thoughts, &c. [Six lines of quotations] [*New York*] *Printed* [*By James Rivington*] *in the Year M,DCC,LXXIV.* pp. 27 (1) BA. BM. JCB. LCP. LOC. NYPL.

[SEABURY, SAMUEL]
Free Thoughts, on the Proceedings of the Continental Congress, Held at Philadelphia Sept. 5, 1774: Wherein Their Errors are exhibited, Their Reasonings Confuted, and the fatal Tendency of their Non-Importation, Non-Exportation, and Non-Consumption Measures, are laid open to the plainest Understandings; and The Only Means pointed out for Preserving and Securing our present Happy Constitution: In a Letter to The Farmers, and other inhabitants of North America in General, And to those of the Province of New-York in Particular. By a Farmer. Hear me, for I Will speak. [*New York*] *Printed* [*By James Rivington*] *in the Year M.DCC.LXXIV.* pp. 24 BA. BM. JCB. LCP. LOC. NYPL.

TENNENT, WILLIAM
An Address, occasioned by the Late Invasion of the Liberties of the American Colonies by the British Parliament, Delivered in Charlestown, South Carolina.

Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by William and Thomas Bradford, at the London Coffee-House. MDCCLXXIV. pp. 20. HSP. JCB. LOC.

UNITED COLONIES

Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings of the American Continental Congress, Held at Philadelphia on the fifth Day of September, M,DCC,LXXIV. Containing The Bill of Rights, A List of Grievances, Occasional Resolves, The Association, An Address to the People of Great-Britain, and a Memorial to the Inhabitants of the British American Colonies. Published by Order of the Congress. *Philadelphia: Printed. Norwich: Re-printed by Robertsons and Trumbull,* M,DCC,LXXIV. pp. 41. MdHS. NYPL.

UNITED COLONIES

Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings of the American Continental Congress, Held at Philadelphia on the 5th of September 1774. Containing The Bill of Rights, a List of Grievances, Occasional Resolves, the Association, an Address to the People of Great-Britain, and a Memorial to the Inhabitants of the British American Colonies. Published by order of the Congress. *Philadelphia: Printed by William and Thomas Bradford, October 27th, M,DCC,LXXIV.* pp. 12 11 50. BM. HSP. JCB. LCP. LOC.

UNITED COLONIES

Extracts from the Votes and Proceedings of the American Continental Congress, Held at Philadelphia, On the 5th of September, 1774. Containing, The Bill of Rights, a List of Grievances, Occasional Resolves, the Association, an Address to the People of Great-Britain, a Memorial to the Inhabitants of the British American Colonies, and an Address to the Inhabitants of Quebec. Published by order of the Congress. *New-London: Printed by Timothy Green, M,-DCC,LXXIV.* pp. 70. n.c.l.

[WILSON, JAMES]

Considerations on the Nature and the Extent of the Legislative Authority of the British Parliament. *Philadelphia: Printed and Sold by William and Thomas Bradford, at the London Coffee-House. M.DCC.LXXIV.* pp. iv 35. BA. HSP. LOC.

FUNDS FOR THE LIBRARY

It is absurd to think our Library can continue to grow with the meagre funds now available. The endowment restricted for the library totals $20,381.34. These special funds are:

	Principal	Income	Income available for:
Barbour Fund	$ 640.34	$ 33.91	books
Boardman Fund	1,067.53	55.98	genealogies
Brainard Fund	2,450.57	131.04	books
Conn. Soc. Colonial Wars Fund	231.25	12.46	books
Hoadly Fund	3,658.27	191.83	books
Library-Museum Fund	376.25	18.08	additions to library and museum
Mather Fund	5,000.00	269.45	genealogies, town histories and English records
Morris Fund	124.00	6.68	books
Robbins Fund	6,580.63	354.62	increase of library
Russell Fund	252.50	13.61	books
	$20,381.34	$1,087.66	

The annual income from this endowment amounts to $1,087.66 which must be used as follows: $325.43 for genealogical works; $388.93 for books; and $373.30 which covers maps, prints and manuscripts. This last category is most alarming. We have paid as much as $1,000 for a single letter, $300 for a collection of manuscripts, $125 for an account book, the average map costs $50, and prints are apt to be the same. It is readily apparent that income of $373 each year is far from adequate. The Library-Museum Fund, recently established, with income of $18, is the only fund that may be used for museum purchases.

The past several years have been strenuous ones. Desirable items have been purchased when available. This has meant running a considerable overdraft in the Robbins Fund, which is the only all-purpose fund we have. This is neither good financing nor good administration. However, we have felt in view of the demands upon our time that we could be more severely criticized for letting something slip away, than for going into debt.

Ordinarily exchange, sale of duplicates and solicitation of interested members has made significant additions possible. This has been remarkably successful, but we cannot depend on this method forever. We must in some way build our endowment until the annual income is sufficient to take care of all but unusual purchases. Small regular contributions to this effect serve the same purpose as large ones.

Many of the funds listed above have been built up over a number of years through the sale of publications presented for the purpose. For example, the Hoadly Fund is the result of sales of 15 volumes of *The Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut,* presented in 1901, and volume 3 of *The Public Records of the State of Connecticut,* presented in 1922. We still have large stocks of most of these publications, so that growth of the funds is assured for some years to come.

The Museum situation is not so pressing as that of the Library, but funds are necessary to help fill gaps which, with a new building and proper storage facilities, are being noted. The money now available can do little, and choice acquisitions are leaving the area because we are unable to purchase them. We are anxious to collect all manufactured products bearing a Connecticut label. Historically, the museum has grown through gifts. This is all very well up to a certain point, but there are some things which no one has thought to give us and others which institutions desire, that must be located in a competitive market and purchased.

We have a fine building, a collection rich in museum and library materials and a promising future. To assure future growth we must delay no longer in providing essential funds. Our successors will have little interest in fiscal policies or drives for funds. Their concern will be in the rareties that may be found in the collection. If each member should contribute just $1 a year for this purpose, the income that makes this growth possible would be almost doubled.

The price of these Bulletins is ten cents each.